

NAUVOO

NEIGHBOR.

OUR MOTTO.—THE SAINTS' SINGULARITY—IS UNITY, LIBERTY, CHARITY.

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THE NAUVOO NEIGHBOR
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BY
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GREAT COUNCIL OF THE SENCA-CAS.

We find in the Buffalo Commercial Advertiser a report of the proceedings of a Council of the Seneca Nation, held at Cattaraugus Creek Reservation on the 15th and 16th of July. It was called by the Committee of the Society of Friends, who for years past have been nobly assisting these people. The Council was attended by a considerable number of the chiefs and people, both men and women, from Buffalo and Cattaraugus; and by a delegation from the Alleghany Reservation. It was opened on Tuesday the 15th of July, and Daniel Two Guns appointed Chairman. There were no Tonawandas present. After some preliminary remarks by several of the Chiefs, and also by the Committee, among whom were several women Friends, a number of the Committee addressed the Council at length, explaining the motives of the Friends in calling them together. From this address we present a brief extract which will sufficiently indicate its spirit and purpose:

"A wise system of municipal Government, adopted to your necessities has been provided for you, and you have now only to avail yourselves of these important advantages and judiciously exercise the powers that have been conferred upon you—be sober and industrious, change your system as regards the employment of your females, and elevate them by a suitable education, and treatment to the position they ought to occupy, and your prosperity will then be placed upon a firm and permanent basis."

"One of the principal objects of our present visit is, to endeavor to impress upon you the importance of these measures, and above all, the absolute necessity of your adopting a different course from what you have heretofore pursued, in regard to the division of labor among you, and we tell you plainly, that it is our settled opinion, unless you consent to this, all our labors to benefit you will in the end fail."

"We hope you will listen to the advice we have given you—that your men will settle themselves permanently at the homes which cannot be taken from them, and that they will diligently apply themselves to the cultivation and improvement of their farms—that you will withdraw your females from the labors of the field and other employments not adapted to the delicacy of their sex; that you will give them suitable education, leave them to be occupied in the care and business of their household affairs, and place them in a condition to become your prudent advisers and useful companions. You will then find them wise counsellors and true friends."

"As we have heretofore told you, our object in uniting our efforts was, to secure for you a home that could not, without your consent be taken from you. That has been done, as effectually, under all circumstances, as could be expected; this being accomplished, and our original purpose effected, we might now be justified in withdrawing, and leave you to walk alone; but upon considering your situation, it has appeared to us that you still stand in need of some help, not as regards the cultivation of your land, because this you already understand and can readily do, if you are disposed to be industrious, but there is one way in which we believe you require assistance, and in which we can yet do you some good, and that is, by aiding you in the education of your children, and the instruction of your females, in the employments in which we believe they should hereafter be engaged. If you approve of these measures and it be your wish we should in this manner assist you, we are disposed to continue our efforts to do so, by continuing the school amongst you, where as many of your children as you may be inclined to send, may be taught to read and write, and also be instructed in such higher branches of learning as circumstances may admit of."

"In addition to this, we propose to secure into the family of the friend we have chosen to reside among you, as many of your young women as can be accommodated, and there instruct them in all the branches of female employment, which will be necessary to enable them to become good housekeepers, and suitable companions of intelligent, industrious husbands, and qualify them to train up their children in habits and principles which will render them respectable, good citizens."

After a short pause, Young Chief, a distinguished Sachem of the Cattaraugus

Nauvoo, Hancock County, Illinois, Wednesday, Sept. 10, 1845.

Whole Number 175

CAPT. FREMONT ON THE HIGHEST PEAK OF THE ROCKY MOUNTAINS.

The following extract from Capt. Fremont's Journey to the Rocky Mountains, is most spiritedly written. Having determined to ascend the highest peak of the Rocky Mountains, Captain F., with a few of his men, proceeded with their mules as far as these naturally climbing animals could keep their footing. They then abandoned them in a cool green valley, closed on all sides by walls of rocks, and proceeded on foot, and with hands to scale these walls; at how much cost of effort and exposure this extract we annex will tell:

Having divested ourselves of every unnecessary encumbrance, we commenced the ascent. This time, like experienced travellers, we did not press ourselves, but climbed leisurely, sitting down as soon as we found breath beginning to fail. At intervals we reached places where a number of springs gushed from the rocks, and about 1,800 feet above the lake came to the snow line. From this point our progress was uninterrupted climbing. Hitherto I had worn a pair of thick moccasins, with soles of parf-chuk here I put on a thin light pair, which I had bought for the purpose, as now the use of our toes became necessary to a further advance. I availed myself of a sort of comb of the mountain, which stood against the wall like a buttress, and which the wind and the solar radiation joined to the steepness of the smooth rock had kept almost entirely free from snow. Up this I made my way rapidly. Our cautious method of advancing in the outset had spared my strength; and, with the exception of a slight disposition to headache, I felt no remains of yesterday's illness. In a few minutes we reached a point where the buttress was overhanging, and there was no other way of surmounting the difficulty than by passing round one side of it, which was the face of a vertical precipice of several hundred feet:

"Brothers!—In the course of human events it sometimes happens that nations distinctly situated become bound together by the ties of friendship. This is the second session of the present Council between the Seneca Nation and the Society of Friends. To our nation the subjects of deliberation have been very important. Among them there is one of much interest to us, which is my duty to open to this Council. In order to express the high regard we entertain for the friendship so long existing between the Friends and the Seneca Indians, we have solemnly concluded to adopt into our nation one of their numbers, and for that purpose have selected our venerable friend, Philip E. Thomas. According to the ancient custom of our tribes, we, by this act, express our grateful sense of our obligation to friends, and make fast the chain which has so long bound us together."

The Chief then rising from his seat, and approaching P. E. Thomas, who was sitting at the Council table, took him by the arm and raised him on his feet. After three times laying his hand on his shoulder, he made an oration in the Indian language, which being afterward explained, was to the following purpose:

"By this ceremony we do at this time, adopt into the Seneca Nation, this our friend Philip E. Thomas; by which he becomes a member of the tribe, and a brother of the Swan clan—and is entitled to the name of a Seneca Indian, and to all the rights and immunities of the nation. We now give him the name of Sagouan,* by which we express our sense of his character, and under which he will hereafter be recognised among us—and we have appointed George Deer to be his cousin."

This ceremony of initiation being performed and the Chief who officiated having returned to his place, Mr. Thomas addressed the Council as follows:

"My Friends and Brothers: I received with great sensibility the evidence you have just afforded me of your regard and confidence. It is true I have always been disposed to render you every service in my power. Having now by your kindness become one of your nation, I feel myself more closely identified with you, and shall take a lively interest in your affairs, and at all times will be ready to co-operate in whatever measure may be calculated to promote the prosperity and happiness of the Senecas."

Upon the conclusion of this ceremony, the Council fire was covered up, and the Council adjourned.

From the description given by Mackenzie of the mountains where he crossed

the mountains, with that of a French officer still further to the north, and Col. Long's measurements to the south, joined to the opinion of the oldest traders of the country, it is presumed that this is the highest peak of the Rocky Mountains. The day was sunny and bright, but a slight shining mist hung over the lower plains, which interfered with our view of the surrounding country. On one side we overlooked innumerable lakes and streams, the spring of the Colorado of the Gulf of California, and on the other was the Wind river valley, where were the heads of the Yellowstone branch of the Missouri: far to the north, we could just discover the snow-heads of the Trois Tetons, where the sources of the Missouri and Columbia rivers, and at the southern extremity of the ridge, the peaks were plainly visible, among which were some of the springs of the Nebraska or Platte river. Around us, the whole scene had one main striking feature, which was that of terrible convulsion. Parallel to its length, the ridge was split into chasms and fissures, between which rose the thin lofty walls, terminated with slender minarets and columns, which is correctly represented in the view from the camp on Island lake. According to the barometer, the little crest of the wall on which we stood was three thousand five hundred and eighty feet above that place, and two thousand seven hundred and eighty above the little lake at the bottom, immediately at our feet.

Our camp at the Two Hills (an astronomical station) bore south 3° east, which, with a bearing afterwards obtained from a fixed position enabled us to locate the peak. The bearing of the Trois Tetons was north 30° west, and the direction of the central ridge of the Wind river mountains south 39° east. The summit rock was greenish, succeeded by scaly gneiss. Sienite and feldspar succeeded in our descent to the snow line, where we found a feldspathic granite. I have remarked that the noise produced by the explosion of our pistols, had the usual degree of loudness, but was not in the least prolonged, expiring almost instantaneously. Having now made what observations our means afforded, we proceeded to descend, we had accomplished a object of laudable ambition, and beyond the strict order of our instructions. We had climbed the loftiest peak of the Rocky Mountains, and looked down upon the snow thousand feet below, and standing where never human foot had stood before, felt the exultation of first explorers. It was about two o'clock when we left the summit; and when we reached the bottom, the sun had already sunk behind the wall, and the day was drawing to a close. It would have been pleasant to have lingered here and on the summit longer; but we hurried away as rapidly as the ground would permit, for it was an object to regain our party as soon as possible, not knowing what accident the next hour might bring forth.

Putting hands and feet in the crevices between the blocks, I succeeded in getting over it, and when I reached the top, found my companion in a small valley below. Descending to them, we continued climbing, and in a short time reached the crest, I sprang upon the summit, and another step would have precipitated me into an immense snow field five hundred feet below. To the edge of this field was a sheer icy precipice; and then with a gradual fall, the field sloped off for about a mile, until it struck the root of another lower ridge. I stood on a narrow crest about three feet in width, with an inclination of about 20° deg. east. As soon as I had gratified the first feelings of curiosity, I descended, and each man ascended in his turn; for I would allow only one at a time to mount the unstable and precarious slab, which it seemed as if death would hurl into the abyss below. We mounted the barometer in the snow of the summit, and fixing a ramrod in a crevice, unfurled the national flag to wave in the breeze where never flag waved before. During our morning's ascent, we had met no sign of animal life, except the small sparrow-like bird already mentioned. A stillness the most profound, and a terrible solitude forced themselves constantly on the mind as the features of the place.

Here, on the summit, where the stillness was absolute, unbroken by any sound, and the solitude complete, we thought ourselves beyond the region of animated life; but while we were sitting on the rock, a solitary bee (bromus, the humble bee) came winging its flight from the eastern valley, and lit on the knee of one of the men. It was a strange place, the icy rock, and the highest peak of the Rocky Mountains, for a lover of warm sunshine and flowers; and we pleased ourselves with the idea that he was the first of his species to cross the mountain barrier—solitary pioneer to foretell the advance of civilization. I believe that a moment's thought would have made us let him continue his way unharmed; but we carried out the law of this country, where animated nature seems at war; and seizing him immediately, put him in at least a fit place—in the leaves of a large oak, among the flowers we had collected on our way. The barometer stood at 19,293, the attached thermometer at 44° , giving for the elevation of this summit 13,570 feet above the Gulf of Mexico, which may be called the highest flight of the bee. It is certainly the highest known flight of that insect.

In addition to this, we propose to secure into the family of the friend we have chosen to reside among you, as many of your young women as can be accommodated, and there instruct them in all the branches of female employment, which will be necessary to enable them to become good housekeepers, and suitable companions of intelligent, industrious husbands, and qualify them to train up their children in habits and principles which will render them respectable, good citizens."

After a short pause, Young Chief, a distinguished Sachem of the Cattaraugus

deer-skin moccasins, otter, ponies, &c., to witness for the first time the knot tied in the wilderness. Well, soon the ceremony was over, and each one went about his own business.

Anti-Rentism in Steuben.—The Janandaigua Repository of Wednesday says, that a "process" for the recovery of rent against a tenant of the Pultney Estate, in the town of Prattsburgh, was resisted successfully by men in disguise. It is singular how men in different counties are coming to the same conclusion in regard to this eternal tribute for the use of the soil. Our politicians must, before long, lay aside their squabbles about office, and the Tariff, and Texas, and investigate this land business. If every man has a natural right to land enough to live upon, our men in office are guilty of a shameful neglect in not taking steps to protect that right. It is their legitimate business.

Niagara Falls, August 1.—The Bodies in the Whirlpool.—The Whirlpool, near Niagara Falls, has of late become a receptacle of dead bodies. In addition to the human bodies noticed on the 29th ult., (which still remain in the grasp of its agitated waters,) are added the bodies of two horses and a hog. These may be seen from the bank above, passing around a "funeral circuit" of a mile or more in circumference—each succeeding circuit drawing them nearer the vortex of the Whirlpool, until each in their turn, become submerged beneath the boiling element—again thrown with violence from its angry embrace, to repeat its former evolutions. The sight of human bodies in the whirlpool is solemn and terrific—the blue waters seem to hold their prey in defiance of human effort to dispossess them—until satisfied with revelling with the dead, it emits them through its narrow outlet in the sand bank to be entombed in Lake Ontario.

Preparations of War—Movements of Troops, &c.—The Baltimore Sun of the 17th inst. says: The Government is evidently making the most vigorous preparations for any contingency that may arise out of our difficulties with Mexico. Major Ringgold's company of Flying Artillery will sail this evening or to-morrow or Texas, in the ship Herman, which is now loading on the Point, in addition to which we find the following evidence of further movements in our exchanges:

The New York Tribune of the 14th inst. says that orders have been received at that port for the Navy Agent to lay in large quantity of stores for a southern climate, and that vessels of light draught are in request for the transportation of troops.

The ship Kalamazoo sailed from New York on the 15th inst. for Texas, with United States Government troops on board.

A letter to the editor of the Norfolk Herald, dated at Pensacola, on the 28th ult., says: "The United States ship Palafox, Saratoga and United States brig Lawrence are now under weigh for the coast of Texas and Mexico. The Somers remains until further orders."

The Philadelphia Ledger of the 16th inst. says:

"It was rumored yesterday that the authority of the United States contemplated, in case of a war with Mexico, to make drafts upon the volunteers of our city and country to man the forts on the Delaware, in place of the regulars, who are to be drawn off to Mexico. The Pea Patch will, it is said, be put in repair, and the different companies be drawn in succession to perform regular tours of duty at that place and Fort Millin."

The Norfolk Beacon of the 16th inst. says:

"We understand that orders came to hand here yesterday to fit out the United States frigate Congress, immediately. Also, that orders have been given to ship seamen and ordinary seamen specially for her."

A Wedding in the Wilderness.—An Oregon emigrant writes the Kalidah Venture, from the company's camp in "Fish creek," away West somewhere, that on the 20th ult. the distress of their tramp was enlivened with a marriage ceremony. The writer says: "Now you need not stare, yes, a wedding here beyond where dwellings, laws, or licenses are to be found, or any of the various 'fixens' which such an occasion generally calls forth in your country. The lucky couple are Mr. Meek, our pilot, and a Miss Shoonover, an emigrant. They had three or four days' acquaintance, during which they concluded upon getting up this novelty. The ceremony was done up by a preacher who is in company. When the four arrived, the trumpet was sounded and we all left our vocations, and gathered around our loving ones, in front of the camp fire. We were a strong looking assembly—standing around with hats on, long beards, dirty shirts, here and there red breeches,

"and coonskins, otter, ponies, &c., to witness for the first time the knot tied in the wilderness. Well, soon the ceremony was over, and each one went about his own business.

The Coinage.—We are indebted to the Treasury Department for the following abstract of the total amount of coinage at the mint and branch mints for the month of July, viz:

In eagles, \$55,000; in half-eagles, \$131,000; in quarter-eagles, \$5,737.50—total in gold, \$191,737.50. In half-dollars, \$71,000; in quarter dollars, \$15,000; in dimes, \$129,000; in half-dimes, \$18,000—total in silver, \$264,000. In cents, \$3 343.67. Total value of the coins of the month of July last, \$459,001.17. The number of pieces of gold coined, 34,015. Total number of pieces of silver, 2,472,000. Total number of pieces coined, 334,367. Total number of pieces coined, 2,440,382—*Wash. Union.*

A Parrot Story.—We have from a reliable source the following illustration of parrot cunning. A certain wise parrot undertook to amuse himself by a walk in the garden. A certain hungry cat, spying him, crept softly behind him, and as he quickened his step he cast frequent glances behind to watch his movements, and as he saw the cat following him he thus soliloquized: "I believe the beast will catch me, on my life I believe the creature will have me." The cat at length crooked for a spring, when the parrot, muttering all his courage, faced suddenly about, and shouted at the top of his voice—"scat you beast—scat you beast!" and away went paws in the greatest consternation, leaving tail to finish his shrill unmeasured. —*East. True.*

Murder, Greely & McMillan.—I sat down to inform you that a most horrid murder was committed in the western part of this town on Tuesday last, between the hours of 6 and 4 P. M. A man by the name of Orris Woodford, of good standing in society, and in good circumstances, murdered his wife with an axe. Dr. G. N. J. Tribune and ad—*True.*

VOICE OF THE PEOPLE.

Cassier M. Clegg.—The house will pers contain former particulars of the inter-peaking up, at Lexington:

The Committee appointed by the meeting to take down and pack up the press, took down the "True American" printing office, beg leave respectfully to report to the meeting.

That, in pursuance of the direction of the meeting, they proceeded at once to the office of that paper, the key of which on arriving at the door, was given up to the Chairman, by Mr. Dowden, City Marshal. The Mayor of the city was at the door, and gave notice that the Committee was acting in opposition to law, but that the city authorities could offer no forcible resistance to them.

The Committee, on answering severally to their names, were then admitted into the office, and the doors were closed after them. The Committee being called to order by Mr. Johnson, its Chairman, on motion of Josiah Ennis, J. B. Clay was appointed, unanimously, to act as Secretary.

On motion of Maj. W. R. McKee, it was then voted to adjourn.

Resolved, That the Committee held it itself responsible for any thing which might be lost or destroyed, whilst the Committee were performing the duty assigned to them.

Very well us in the days of Noah, as our Savoir predicted.

VOICE OF THE GOVERNMENT.

Letter of Marque and Prize.—We send it entire Saturday last, says the Philadelphia Ledger, as an intelligent officer of the United States Government, that Mr. Polk was determined, in case of war with Mexico, to make a terrible example of any foreigners not abiding in Mexico, or parties to the war, who may attempt aggressions upon American commerce under colors of letters of marque from the Mexican government. He will give orders to the Naval commanders to treat all such adventures as pirates, in reality they will be.

Three lions, says the *Day*, have lately been seen and chased in the county of Brown, and one of them was killed, weighing 450 pounds. In color and size they were said to resemble the African lion.

THE NEIGHBOR.

WEDNESDAY SEPT 10 1845.

Our paper has been delayed until this evening, purposely to obtain the latest news from the nob.

VOICE OF THE GAY WORLD.

Hose Enviable!—A letter from Saratoga says: "We spend our time in excursions to the lake—playing billiards and cards at Gridley's—promenading the delightful avenues and walks—drinking Congress and Pavilion spring water—frittering, intriguing, talking, scandal, and listening to the division and harmonious warblings of the fairest and most bewitching damsels in existence."

Resolved, That the Committee held it itself responsible for any thing which might be lost or destroyed, whilst the Committee were performing the duty assigned to them.

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Correspondence of the Albany Argus.

MAMMOTH REMAINS.

Newspaper, Aug. 15 1845.

Gentlemen: The remains of an immense Mastodon have been discovered and exhumed during the present week, in this town about six miles west of Newburgh.

This is the fourth skeleton of mammoth that has been discovered in this country, but while all the others have been imperfect, (many of the bones never having been discovered,) this one is the entire, every bone having been found even to the small bones of the feet and tail, and in complete state of preservation; the emanation, on the south, being as perfect as in the mouth of a living animal.

An idea of the size of the monster may be formed when I state that the skull alone weighs 700 lbs. The tusks are over 6 feet long. Across the hip bones he measured about 7 feet. The position of the animal at death, was clearly discernible. He had evidently become dead, and had settled down on his haunches, with his fore legs spread out, and in this position he was found. Under the vertebrae, the contents of his stomach were found to the amount of several bushels, and consisted of leaves, twigs, and fragments of the branches of trees, crunched and broken up. The remains were found imbedded in shell marl, all this was entirely evident.

His huge spinalmarrow has been visited by hundreds of persons, and those who have seen the various skeletons heretofore discovered, unite in representing this as unquestionably the old bull of the herd.

Here is a specimen for the naturalist of our day. Another singular circumstance connected with this resurrection, is that while the excavation was being made, a large tooth was found, which is pronounced by those who profess to be skilled in such matters, the tooth of a Walrus.—Hark is a nut for naturalists to crack.

Yours, etc., etc.

Mr. F. T. Dyer.—*New Mexico.*—The Western Expositor, of Saturday last printed at Independence, announces the arrival of Mr. Albert Speyer, in thirty-eight days from Chihuahua, twelve or fourteen days less than the trip has ever before been made.

Mr. Speyer left Chihuahua on the 18th of July, at which date all was apparent peace and security, nor was there any news of importance. It was reported at Santa Fe that Gen. Garcia Conde was expected shortly, as also the appointment of the new Governor (Armijo) which kept the military and all astir. The news of the annexation of Texas had not then arrived at Chihuahua, although it was daily expected, and the citizens were anxious to fight.

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Yours, etc., etc.

Military movements.—The response of our citizen-soldiers to the requisition of the Governor is just as we had anticipated. There will be no want of troops, and any number of them that may be desired, to impress Mexico with the means at the command of the United States to repel and punish any act of hostility into which her blind fury may urge her.

All the arms, ammunition, and equipments, requisite for the two companies of Artillery, arrived yesterday from Baton Rouge, and at this point of the volunteer force will take their departure on Wednesday next on the Alabama, for Corpus Christi.

The Courier of last evening says that four regiments of infantry will be immediately called into the service and organized, but that their movements will depend somewhat upon circumstances.

The U. S. Flying artillery, under the command of Maj. Ringgold, at Fort McHenry, have received orders from the Secretary of War to hold themselves in readiness to embark for Texas at a moment's warning. Similar orders, we learn, have been given to the troops at the various military stations on the Atlantic seaboard.

It is gratifying to observe that the most influential papers of both parties approved the action of the Government in taking these measures of precaution.

[N. O. Pic.]

The Anti-Bent Rebellion in N. York.—The New York Herald, of the 14th, says that the Sheriff of Delaware county has called out a special force of 500 men, under the act of the last session, Gov. Winans, is detained in St. Louis, under the severe illness of a brother, and has therefore, taken no steps in the affair.

The following are extracts from a letter written by a lady now in Delhi, Delaware county, N. York:

"Aug. 10, 1845.

"This morning I attended the funeral of poor Uncle Moore, who, a thousand persons were present. It is a solemn and melancholy occasion. God grant that this may be the end of the shedding of blood, but I fear not. Our village is again unquiet, and the guard is kept about the jail, night and day, throughout the village—as the threats are many, not only to destroy the jail, but to burn the village.

MOBBING AGAIN IN HANCOCK!

Friday morning, 10 o'clock.

We are informed that a meeting of a number of the mob, was held on Tuesday evening last, at a school house, near Baker's, in Green Plains precinct. We have not been apprised of the result of the proceedings of that meeting, or what their deliberations were, farther than we can judge from their subsequent conduct.

A pre-concerted plan, it would seem, had been entered into; several shots were fired, by their own party, through the windows and doors of said school house.

Nothing was known by our people until the next day, when some of the same party commenced firing houses in the Monday Settlement.

We have heard that eleven buildings have been burned by the mob, viz: eight houses and three out-houses.

A messenger just arrived from a citizen, states that most of our people from the western part of the settlement, have removed to the east part of said settlement.

LIST OF HOUSES DESTROYED.

Father Whiting's house and chair factory—burnt.

Edmund Dorphy's—burnt down.

Father Morris' copper shop—burnt.

John Edmondson's house and blacksmith's—burnt.

Thomas King's house—burnt.

The rest of the houses not reported.

All that we shall remonish on the subject, is that Col. Williams is at the head. We had, for some time, heard a rumour that the mob were preparing for further outrages, but were really in hope, as our people had given no provocation whatever, that law and order would govern the old citizens.

Our people, though they have been basely treated, and shot at as can be proved, have in quiet, not retaliating even in self defence, exacted justice at all hazards. Not being thus provoked, we shall look with great earnestness to the old citizens and authorities of the country, to avert it.

Whether they will coolly remain silent spectators, while the lives of men, women, and children are jeopardized, their houses burned, and their property destroyed; or whether they will arise and magnify the law and make it honorable.

We speak advisedly on this subject:—We are not in the agitators, nor will we be; and we appeal to the law and the testimony, to shield us from such outbreaks of rioters. Who is for peace and law?

We repeat, that we speak advisedly on this subject: Our people have not broken the law; they have borne and borne; and they will look to the law and order citizens, and to the authorities of the land for protection from lawless and malcontent.

As an inducement for men to engage in mobbing, a correspondent in the Warsaw Signal says:

"Fathers, in this case, is contemptible and pusillanimous; it is not in accordance with the spirit of our institutions; nor does it comport with the dignity of independent men. Many of our law-abiding & anti-Mormons complain that they do not wish to violate the law. What is the law? Do these anti-Mormons know what the law is? Tracing out or to Ford, or Denning with a violation of law? No, the people are the law. What have the people done? Have they not repudiated the Nauvoo Charter? Have they not justified the killing of the tyrant Joe? and have they not signified their antipathy in many ways that the Mormons could leave him a safe—safe, as they will; feasible, if they must? The next objection is, that we will like to be the aggressors. Shall we then meet them on equal terms, and fight them? Are they not doing it daily? Shall we then fight till they come out and fight us? We have had repeated evidences that they will not do it. Persecution is pitilessly strict, instead of the clashing of brave men's arms. And thus it will be, till the depositaries of corruption and other their masses in sufficient numbers to overrun our beautiful State. Shall we withdraw the club of vengeance from the viper's head, because he recoils and means slinks away? If you will, citizens of Hancock, you stamp down upon the American name, and wallow poverty and misery upon yourselves and your posterity."

From the Missouri. — The mountain man, says the St. Louis Gazette, who arrived yesterday, bring intelligence that they met Col. Kearny with 215 dragoons, on their route—all well. At the Cedar Bluff, they fell in with a party of Oregon emigrants, and with 560 wagons. They were getting along very well.

Troopers.—Two young ladies, belonging to first families, were taken up the other night in N. York, dressed as girls, and passed the night in the watch houses in the city. A girl was kept about the jail, night and day, throughout the village—as the threats are many, not only to destroy the jail, but to burn the village.

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P. B. PAGE.

From Philip Quill's Almanac.

ALPHABETICAL HINTS.

A—where your business is season;

B—ready to listen to reason;

C—consider your greatness forever;

D—do what the wise call clever;

E—enclose your borders with prudence;

F—forget not that all must be students;

G—go, not in the way of the streaked;

H—aff yawns for the soul of the wicked;

I—a virgin nobody from duty;

J—judiciously judge where there is beauty;

K—no knowledge is power with wise men;

L—earn gold, for its charms shine to poison;

M—aintain your integrity truly;

N—ew mode your thoughts when unruly;

O—blige for the sake of a union;

P—form for the bliss of communion;

Q—wicksilver not the faulty old mirror;

R—compense both joy and terror;

S—alvation is to save from trouble;

T—ruth like the sun outshines the bubbles;

U—pug, be wise before Jehovah;

V—ice is an unfruitful lover;

W—atch, ye men and women;

X—erous consider stop the water from swimming;

Z—outh, youth, beware of the fountains;

Y—ou're coming to level the mountains.

CALIFORNIA.
Extract of a Letter to a gentleman in New York, dated

Monterey, 20th March, 1845.
My Dear Sir: No doubt you will be anxious to know the result of the revolution in California, which has terminated in the following manner:

A few days after you sailed from this port, Gen. Sutter joined the governor against Castro, with ninety riflemen and eighty Indians. Castro, aware that his force was inferior, left immediately for the south. The general marched after him, and near the Puebla de los Angeles, he was attacked by six hundred Californians and fifty foreigners. They exchanged a few shots from their cannon; but the general, taking into consideration the advantages the Californians had over him, being all mounted on horseback and without money or means to support his troops, he surrendered and complied with their wishes.

He is now on board the barque *Quixote*, with all his troops, bound for Mazatlan or San Blas. Don Jose Castro is commandant general, and Don Pico (of the Puebla) governor.

Every person feels sorry for the general. He is a good kind hearted man, but, I really believe, no soldier. What the consequences from Mexico will be, it is hard to say. They ought to allow the Californians to govern themselves.

Cassius M. Clay—This side up with care.—As a sequel (writes a Lexington correspondent of the Louisville Courier, under date of the 18th inst.) to the commotion and excitement which has agitated this community for the last four or five days, the press and type of the "True American" were shipped this day at 2 o'clock, in good order and well conditioned, by the citizens of this place, to a commission house in Cincinnati, subject to the order of C. M. Clay.

At eleven o'clock, this morning thousands of highly respectable and influential citizens, from this and the adjoining counties, met in the Court House yard, agreeably to adjournment and invitation of the meeting of Friday. A long article, from a committee appointed at the first meeting, was read by T. F. Marshall, setting forth, in full, the causes and reasons for opposing the doctrines and course of the "True American," and in justification of the resolutions they were about to propose for the action of the meeting. Among the strong resolutions with which the address concluded, all of which were unanimously adopted, was one appointing a committee of sixty citizens to proceed forthwith to the office of the "True American," and in the most careful manner take down and pack up the press and type thereof, and ship the same to Cincinnati, all of which was done in an orderly, quiet, peaceful manner, without the slightest opposition, hurry or confusion. Thus has ended what no prudent man would have begun.

Clay is very feeble and weak, and fears are entertained that the excitement and mortification likely to arise from the proceedings of the day may throw him back irrecoverably. He this morning addressed to the meeting a very respectful, and what for him might be considered a very conciliatory letter, which with all other matters, will be published.

Tahiti.—There is likely to be more trouble at Tahiti. The French having refused to permit the English frigate *Tarifa* to communicate with the shore, unless her commander would consent to salute only the French flag, not the flag of the protectorate which the French have established in that island, the real object being, no doubt, to prevent Gen. Miller, the English consul-general for the islands of the Pacific, who was on board the frigate, from landing to assume his consular duties. Admiral Seymour was expected to proceed from Callao to demand an explanation of this unfriendly act on the part of the French authorities.

July 1, 1845. —*BY P. B. PAGE.*

CITY LOTS FOR SALE.

LOTS, belonging to the NAUVOO WATER POWER CO.—The cheapest and best in the city, are offered for sale on moderate terms as a purchaser can reasonable ask.

The lots are beautifully situated on the bank of the river, where the most business part of the city eventually will be.

For terms apply to the subscriber, or to Mr. EDWARD HUNTER, Esq.

JOHN E. PAGE, President.

July 14:11f.

SAMUEL MILES, Tailor.

WOULD inform the public that he carries on business at his shop, a few rods south of the Temple, near the New York Store, where he will do work at unusually low prices. Common summer coat \$1.00

Pants and vests 50

Coats for 25

Pants and vests for 12½

and other work in proportion.

Ladies instructed in cutting and making clothes at their residences if required in reasonable terms.

N. B.: Cutting done at all times in the most approved style.

June 11, 1845. 6:3m

In the Hancock Circuit Court Illinois Term A. D. 1845.

State of Illinois, 3.

Hancock County, ss.

Erasus Snow, 1.

vs.

Charles Beck, 1.

NOTICE.—Is hereby given to the said Charles Beck, that a writ of attachment has been issued out of the clerks office of the Circuit Court of said county in the suit of Erasus Snow against the state of you the said Charles Beck, for the sum of two hundred and twenty five dollars, returnable to the May Term A. D. 1845, of said court; that the same is pending before said court, and has been returned by the sheriff of said county, levied on the suit of Erasus Snow against the state of you the said Charles Beck, for the sum of two hundred and twenty five dollars, returnable to the May Term A. D. 1845, of said court; that the same is pending before said court, and has been returned by the sheriff of said county, levied on the suit of Erasus Snow against the state of you the said Charles Beck, for the sum of two hundred and twenty five dollars, returnable to the May Term A. 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